Daily Morning Chronicle.

VOL. 2. | WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863. | NO. 23

DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.

OFFICE, CHRONICLE BUILDING, 456 NINTH STREET WEST, BETWEEN E AND F STREETS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

EIGHTEEN CENTS per week, made payable to the Carriers.

Mailed to subscribers out of the city, EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, and in proportion for a shorter period—payment to be invariably in advance.

No mail subscriptions received for less than three months.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: Seventy-five cents per square—eight lines constitute a square.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES, FROM PARIS AND NEW YORK.

MISS SANFORD has opened an elegant assortment of Infants', Misses', and Boys' Fancy Dress Hats; Ladies' Riding and Walking Hats; Rich Evening Hats for the Opera and Theatre; Paris Dress Caps and Head-Dresses; also, French Corsets and Hoop Skirts, all of the newest Paris designs. No. 4 Market Space, next door to Perry's, Pennsylvania avenue. no14-3md

PRODUCE.

THE NEW COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MARKET HOUSE, COMMERCIAL BUILDING,

Louisiana Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets,

JOHN FARRELL.

is now open with

CONSIGNMENTS AND CARGOES FROM NORTH, EAST, AND WEST.

From Boston—In Store, 1,600 kits Mackerel, Salmon, &c., which are authorized for sale at Baltimore prices.

From Elmira and Rochester, &c.—50,000 lbs. New Buckwheat; 10,000 barrels Hand-picked Fall and Winter Apples, Potatoes, &c.

From Cincinnati—6,000 boxes Grapes; 1,000 boxes Cheese; 100 dozen Brandy Peaches.

From Ulster and Orange Counties—1,000 firkins of Butter, of all grades.

From Minnesota—500 barrels Cranberries.

Oysters from the celebrated packers, Graunis & Taylor, of Baltimore. 10,000 cases of their

FRESH PACKED OYSTERS,

Pickled, Fresh, and Spiced, which are authorized to be sold to the trade at their warehouse price.

Also,

2,000 BARRELS FLOUR,

Telegraph Mills, Baltimore, Middling, Fine, Extra, and Family, well and favorably known in that city as STANDARD BRANDS.

Also, 400 to 500 barrels of the

OSCEOLA, RIVERSIDE, & FAMILY FLOUR,

belonging to the estate of the late A. S. Dungan, which must be closed at market or less rates, as may be offered.

WM. CLAGGETT & CO.'S BALTIMORE ALE AND PORTER,

in hhds., barrels, and halves, in prime order, for army, hotel, restaurant, and family use.

Also, 10,000 dozen of their

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER,

in cases, hhds., and tierces.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Also, all the

FOREIGN BRANDS OF ALE AND PORTER.

N. B. All sales strictly on commission account. no9-26td

NOTICE.—Bakers, Grocers, Flour and Feed Dealers, Sutlers, Shippers, Hotelkeepers, and others are respectfully informed they can be supplied with all descriptions of FLOUR, FEED, HAY, STRAW, &c., &c., of the choicest quality, at New York and Baltimore wholesale prices, at

ALDRICH'S

(Late Cassel's)

Wholesale Flour, Grain, and Feed Warehouse, corner Second and C streets, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot. oc27-3m*

JOHN W. VANHOOK, GENERAL PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Dealer in Butter, Eggs, and Cheese, Tobacco and Cigars, Champagne, Sherry, Port, and Claret Wines, Brandy, Whiskey, Porter, Ale, and Cider.

ALSO,

Agent for Queen's Royal Cabinet Champagne.

oc21-3m 58 Louisiana avenue.

ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY S. H. BACON, 393 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-half and Sixth street,

Old Java, Maracaibo, Rio, and San Domingo Coffee.

Choice Goshen Butter.

English and Underwood's American Pickles.

Complete assortment of Segars and Tobacco.

Sauces, Catsups, and Fresh Fruits.

The finest brands of Whisky, Brandy, Wines, Rum, Gin, and Bay Rum, by the barrel, bottle, or gallon.

Baker's Pure Old Rye Whisky.

Gibson's Old Family Nectar Whisky.

Willow and Wooden Ware of all kinds;

With a complete assortment of Choice Family Groceries and Sutlers' Goods.

The trade supplied at the very lowest cash prices.

STOVES.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

I have this day received a large lot of

COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE, AND CAMP STOVES,

which I will sell at New York prices, at my Store,

536 E STREET, WASHINGTON,

Two doors from Grover's Theatre, (branch of 52 and 54 East Thirteenth street, New York).

The attention of

OFFICERS, SUTLERS, &c.,

I called to my different patterns of

TENT STOVES,

prominent among which is the

EVANS' TENT HEATER,

which packs complete, with seven feet of pipe, in a box 8x12 inches, and weighs only 20 lbs.

oc8—tf WILBUR F. STOCKING.

KINGSLAND'S STOVE AND SHEET-IRON WORKS,

Maine avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Stove Heaters and Sutlers will find at all times large assortment of the following goods:

Kingsland's Patent Army Stoves in nests,

Kingsland Patent Tent and Barrack Heater,

Kingsland Coal Burner or Heater,

Kingsland Oval Tent Stove,

Kingsland Square-Tent Cook Stove, with Oven,

Kingsland Sutlers' Bake Oven,

Kingsland Church Heater,

Kingsland Hall Heater,

Kingsland Hospital Heater,

Kingsland Store Heater,

Kingsland Parlor Heater.

Also, all kinds of Sheet-Iron, Tin, Copper, and Zinc Work made at short notice, and at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore prices.

Sibley & Guy, 322 D street, agents for Kingsland Patent Stoves and Heaters.

Manufacturer's Depot, Maine avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets, Island, Washington, D. C. oc24-4m

PAINTING, ETC.

PAINTING.

HOUSE AND WALL

PAINTING AND GRAINING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SIGN AND DECORATIVE

PAINTING

AND

GILDING

IN ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES.

The undersigned is prepared to execute work of every description, in a neat, durable and prompt manner.

M. T. PARKER,

No. 59 LOUISIANA AVENUE,

no3-1md Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN,

BROKERS,

310 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Penna.

Prizes cashed in all legalized Lotteries, and information given. no19-1m*

PAPER HANGING.

NO. 486. PAPER HANGINGS. No. 486.

No. 486. WINDOW SHADES. No. 486.

No. 486. OPAL PICTURE FRAMES. No. 486.

No. 486. PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS. No. 486.

A Choice Selection at

J. MARKRITER'S.

No. 486 Seventh street,

Eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall.

TERMS CASH. no7-2md&8*

486 PAPER HANGINGS. 486

GOLD and VELVET, GOLD STAMPED, and MEDIUM PRICED GOLD PAPERS.

Also a variety of Glazed and Blank Papers at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FIREBOARDS, PRINTS, STATUES, CENTER PIECES, &c., &c.

New and Beautiful Designs, Gilt Band Window Shades, Buff or any required Style or Size of Shade Made to Order.

OVAL PICTURE FRAMES,

warranted to be Gilded with Gold Leaf.

The Handsomest Assortment in the District from the Best Manufactory in the country. Also, an assortment of Dark Wood Frames, with a beautiful variety of small-sized Oval and Cards Visite Frames of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture.

PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS

Different Sizes and Colors, Picture Rings, Nails, &c.

Purchasing exclusively for cash, the above goods, according to their quality, will be disposed of at as low rates as they can be purchased for in the District. No misrepresentation made to effect sales.

A call solicited from those needing the above goods. Terms Cash.

J. MARKRITER.

Please remember the number—486 Seventh street, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall, and the Terms Cash for Goods and Labor. no11-d&51m*

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH.

Without Metal Plate or Clasps,

BY

DRS. SIGESMOND & HAYWARD.

260 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth sts., Washington, 311 King st., Alexandria.

Their teeth will never corrode nor change color, being three-fourths lighter than any other; can be inserted over roots. The roots will be made inoffensive—never to ache.

This work has been tested over eight years by many of the first Chemists and Physicians of this country.

Drs. S. & H. have also invented a white indestructive metal, with which the most sensitive teeth can be filled without pain; and can build up a perfectly sound tooth on any side roots—and warranted. Teeth extracted without pain, if desired. oc24-d&6tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. M. LOOMIS

Performs all operations in his profession at reasonable prices, and warrants all operations.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Laughing Gas (nitrous oxide) whenever desired. no7-1m

WASHINGTON HOTELS.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE,

PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, cor. of TWELFTH Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPRAGUE & CO., Proprietors. se25-tf

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

(LATE BROWN'S)

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets,

WASHINGTON CITY.

A. R. POTTS, Proprietor.

my20-6m [Philad. Press copy.]

THE WAVERLY,

No. 461 Eighth street, between E and F streets,

(OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LANGLEY & FARNAN................Proprietors.

The Larder and Bar of this House are constantly supplied with the choicest of all the varieties the markets afford.

Dinners and Suppers for Parties gotten up at the shortest notice by experienced cooks.

Families supplied with Oysters, Game, &c.

S. G. LANGLEY. ma3-tf H. S. M. FARNAN.

NATIONAL HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. S. BENSON, PROPRIETOR,

Formerly of the Ashland House, Philadelphia.

He is determined to merit and hopes to receive a full share of public patronage. ap9-ly

245 247 GOSLING HOUSE, 249

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BET. 12TH and 13TH, (Known as the GOSLING RESTAURANT) is now completed and ready to accommodate Travellers and Strangers with Good Rooms, and every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. This will, therefore, make it one of the most desirable places for Travellers and Strangers to stop.

THIS HOUSE,

which is so well known as one of the best in the city, needs no advertising. This new enterprise combined, the proprietor feels assured that whoever will favor him with their patronage, will leave his establishment well satisfied.

P. S.—Gentlemen wishing private rooms for dinner parties can be accommodated.

GOSLING HOUSE, 245, 247, 249 Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, south side.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

This Hotel, situated on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, has been thoroughly renovated, refurnished, and in every way fitted for the pleasant accommodation of guests. The house is open at all hours. The public may rely that the bar, the cuisine, and the whole entertainment will be unexcelled. fy24-tuth&s-tf

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having sold his entire interest in the CITY HOTEL to COLONEL ROBERT M. McCLURE, respectfully solicits for him the patronage of his friends and the public. SAMUEL HEFLEBOWER.

Alexandria, Virginia, July 1, 1863.

Having purchased from Mr. Samuel Heflebower the old established house, known as the CITY HOTEL, I respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

ROBERT M. McCLURE,

Late Lieutenant Colonel Fourth regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

jy17-tf

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL, having altered and refitted the Dining Room, is prepared to take a limited number of Day Boarders at moderate prices. The table, at all times, will be equal to any hotel in the city. ml3-tf

SUTLERS' GOODS.

TO SUTLERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

We have just received a full supply of

BLODGETT & SWEET'S PATENT GALVANIZED OVENS,

which we will sell lower than they have been sold in this city before. We have No. 2 to No. 7.

E. E. & H. I. GREGORY,

522 Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventh street.

my26-tf (Star.)

WINES AND LIQUORS.

IMPORTERS OF WINES and LIQUORS.

LAUMAN, SALLADE & CO.,

No. 123 South Ninth street, bet. Chestnut and Walnut,

G. M. LAUMAN, A. M. SALLADE, J. D. BITTING. PHILADELPHIA. no20-d&3tf

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, AND FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

NEW STOCK, FRESH GOODS.

The undersigned begs to call the attention of families and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY

To his large and carefully-selected stock of

FINE GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,

All of which he guarantees to be

FIRST CLASS,

and to give entire satisfaction. My stock is daily being replenished with all the

CHOICE DELICACIES

in my line, and shall have on hand, at all times, articles to suit every taste. I feel confident that all who will favor me with a call will feel convinced that we keep the best

Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffee,

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Tea,

Oolong and English Breakfast Tea,

French Chocolate and Sugars,

Wiltshire (English), English Dairy, Pine Apple, Edam, and Sap Sago Cheeses.

An elegant assortment of *Canned Fruits and Vegetables, selected expressly for families.*

Our stock of WINES and LIQUORS are of the most choice in the country, all being of the IMPORTATION of the old established and well-known house of P. Tiernan & Son, of Baltimore.

MY M. D. WHISKEY CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Constantly on hand all the best brands of Champagnes, London Porter, Brown Stout, English and Scotch Ale.

Our stock of CIGARS are choice and varied, selected under the immediate supervision of our agent, who resides in Havana, and superintends the making and putting up of cigars.

All the above Goods will be sold wholesale and retail at the

LOWEST CASH MARKET PRICE.

GEO. T. SMITH,

Branch of P. Tiernan & Son,

511 Seventh street,

Adjoining National Intelligencer Building.

N. B.—Goods delivered in any part of the city and Georgetown free of charge. [Intel. & Star] no14 sw3w

SHOW CASES.

FRASER'S WAREROOMS

Of plain and Elegant SHOW CASES,

Corner of READE and HUDSON Streets,

NEW YORK.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. oc26-3m

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

FROM THE PRESS OF

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

KIRK'S "CHARLES THE BOLD."

Will be published early in December,

HISTORY OF CHARLES THE BOLD, DUKE OF BURGUNDY.

BY JOHN FOSTER KIRK.

Two Vols., 8vo., with Portraits.

"Mr. John Foster Kirk, whose intimate relations with the late William H. Prescott are well known, has just completed Volumes I. and II. of his History of Charles the Bold, and the publishers have the pleasure of announcing that the important contribution to our historical literature will be ready for publication about the 1st of December."

"The remarkable epoch treated by Mr. Kirk is full of grand historical figures, and by his narrative an entirely new light is thrown on some of the most important events in Charles's career. His position as the 'Napoleon of the Middle Ages' is fully indicated, and the influence is traced both of his ambition and his fall upon the destinies of the principal European States."

MARKS' PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia: or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle Fields and in Richmond. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. By the Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D. Chaplain of the 63d Pennsylvania Regiment. 12mo., $1 50.

DAY DREAMS.

BY MAJOR J. A. NUNES, U. S. A.

12mo., 75 cents.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,

NOTES ON THE REBEL INVASION OF MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,

July 1, 2, and 3, 1863.

With an explanatory

MAP OF THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

BY M. JACOBS,

Professor in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

12mo., 60 cents.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENLISTING AND DISCHARGING SOLDIERS.

A Manual of Instructions for Enrolling and Discharging soldiers, with special reference to the medical examinations of recruits, and the detection of disqualifying and feigned diseases. By Roberts Bartholomew, A. M., M. D., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. 12mo. $1 25.

Adopted by the Surgeon-General for issue to Medical Officers of the Army.

ANNALS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Comprising Biographies, Descriptions of Departments, Accounts of Expeditions, Skirmishing and Battles, also, its Police Record of Spies, Smugglers, and Prominent Rebel Emissaries, together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Poetry, Reminiscences, &c.; and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Illustrated by over seventy elegantly engraved steel Portraits, and numerous maps and wood-cuts. One vol. 8vo. $3 50.

POLICE RECORD OF THE SPIES, SMUGGLERS, AND REBEL EMISSARIES IN TENNESSEE.

Being Selections from "The Annals of the Army of the Cumberland." 8vo., paper

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

no25-6t 715 and 717 Market street, Phila.

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS!

Soundings from the Atlantic, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, $1 25.

Thoughts of the Emperor M. Aurelius Antoninus, translated by George Long, $1. Free by mail.

Just published and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,

Bookseller and Stationer,

no25-6tdlt3 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

PHILP & SOLOMONS,

BOOKSELLERS, ARMY STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

332 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Have constantly on hand—

All Military and Naval Works,

New and recent Publications,

Army Stationery, all kinds,

Field Order Books,

Field Manifold Writers,

Company Roll Books,

General Order Files,

Time Books,

Army Pay Tables,

Field Glasses,

Field Copying Presses,

Abstract Papers,

Pension and Bounty Blanks,

Record books for use at headquarters by Assistant Adjutant Generals.

Blank-books made, and Printing done to order on very short notice.

All Printed Books sent by mail free of postage. oc22-tf

NEW BOOKS!!! NEW BOOKS!!!

My Farm of Edgewood, by Ike Marvel. $1 50.

Reveries of a Bachelor, by Ike Marvel. $1 25.

Dream Life, a Fable of the Seasons, $1 25.

The Yankee Boy from Home. $1 25.

Merivale's History of the Romans. Vol. I, $2.

Speeches and Lectures of Wendell Phillips $3 50.

Hospital Sketches by L. M. Alcott, 50 cents.

Just published and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,

Bookseller and Stationer,

oc2-tf 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS.

Scott's Military Dictionary, $5.

Casey's Infantry Tactics 3 vols $2 50

Cavalry Tactics, (by authority.) 3 vols. $3 50

United States Tactics for Colored Troops, $1 50

United States Infantry and Rifle Tactics, with questions. By Lieut Col H B Wilson. $1 10

Army Officers' Pocket Companion, $1 50

Jomini's Art of War, $1 10

Schalk's Art of War, $1 75

Schalk's Campaign of 1862, '63, $1 75

Coppee's Evolutions of the Line, 50c

do Battalion Drill, 50c

do Field Manual of Courts-Martial, 75c

Revised Army Regulations to June, 1863, $1 50

Ordnance Manual, $2 50

Instructions in Field Artillery, $2 50

Manual of Heavy Artillery, 75c

Robert's Hand-Book of Artillery. New edition. $1

Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery, $4

Patten's Artillery Drill, 25c

do Cavalry Drill, 25c

do Infantry Drill—two parts in one—50c

Company Clerk, $1

Rebellion Record—from 1860 to October, 1863, with Maps, 25c

Commissary Blank Books, regulation size, made on good paper

Field Order Books, 75c

Sergeants' Roll Books, 75c

New Gospel of Peace—parts 1st and 2d—20c each

Seamanship. By Luce. $10

** The above, and all Military and Naval Books mailed free of charge on receipt of publishers prices.

Catalogues of Naval, Military, and Miscellaneous Books sent by mail, when requested, free of charge.

HUDSON TAYLOR,

Bookseller and Stationer,

no14-d&3tf 334 Pennsylvania av.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS

No. 452 FIFTEENTH STREET.

We shall continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS

At par until further notice.

Persons desiring information concerning this Loan can procure at our counter, or upon application by mail, circulars answering all questions that may arise.

We buy and sell all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS, TREASURY NOTES, CERTIFICATES, AND VOUCHERS.

Coin, Currency, and Exchange.

And pay the highest prices for

CERTIFICATE CHECKS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

UNITED STATES 5.20 BONDS

UNITED STATES 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

UNITED STATES COUPONS OF 1881.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Gold, Silver, Uncurrent Money, Exchange on all parts of Europe and the Northern Cities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We are authorized to furnish 5-20 bonds at par until the 1st of August next, when the privilege of conversion ceases.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in New York exclusively on commission.

RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,

Bankers, 352 Pennsylvania avenue.

jy15-tf [Star & Con. Union.]

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

We are now prepared to furnish to purchasers

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,

OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, UPON APPLICATION WITHOUT ANY DELAY.

Subscribers holding our receipts are notified that their bonds are ready for delivery, and are requested to call for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.

452 Fifteenth street.

TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

Having been appointed a Commissioner to take Depositions, the Acknowledgment of Deeds, and other Instruments of writing, to be used in the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, and the Territory of New Mexico, &c., I would inform the business community that I can be found at my office, No. 6, basement of West wing of the City Hall, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ZACH. B. BROOKE,

no3-tf Commissioner of Deeds.

NO. 237 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

A. M. BININGER & CO.'S Store is at 237 Pennsylvania avenue, below Thirteenth street, and nearly opposite Gautier's.

BUSINESS CARDS printed neatly, and with promptness, at the "Chronicle" Job Printing Office.

Daily Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

Continuation of Yesterday's Report.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns yesterday, we were compelled to omit the following sermons, which complete our report of "Thanksgiving in the Churches:"

At the Assembly church, corner of Fifth and I streets, Rev. T. B. McFalls preached a sermon to a large congregation. The following is a condensed report:

Rev. Mr. McFalls' Sermon.

"O come let us sing unto the Lord," &c.—Psalms, 95th chapter, 7th verse.

The reverend gentleman in opening said:

The world is filled with the presence of God. We have but to open our eyes to see His image pictured on everything not under the power of sin. We have but to listen, and our souls will be thrilled with the harmony of His laws and the music of His goodness. He rides upon the storm, and the clouds are His chariots. The hills display His strength and the heavens His glory. The livid stream that leaps from the clouds and the rattling thunder proclaim the supremacy of His power. "The deep places of the earth," the "strength of the hills," "the sea" which "He has made," "the dry land" which "He has formed," all declare that "the Lord is a great God, and a great King above all gods." And while we contemplate Him in His works, in the manifestations of His power, goodness, and mercy, it is pleasant and full of comfort to reflect that "He is our God, and that we are the people of His pasture and the sheep of His hand." It is He who cheers our fainting spirits, who pardons our iniquities, and crowns us with mercy and loving kindness; who renews our youth like that of an eagle, and regards us with the eye and feelings of a Father; He knows our frailty, that we are but dust and ashes, yet scatters His blessings from one generation to another on those that fear Him. It becomes us, therefore, to "sing unto the Lord," to make a joyful noise to "the Rock of our salvation," to "come before His presence with thanksgiving."

We have assembled on this, the now national thanksgiving day, to make mention of God's goodness to us as a people and a nation, and to pay our tribute of homage and praise. * * * Time is now so replete with mighty events, so full of that which concerns our temporal happiness and welfare, that it flies imperceptibly; and the year rolls round more rapidly than it used to do. I can hardly realize that the thanksgiving year is past; and yet, when I count up the great events, when I read over the history of its struggles, its defeats and its victories, its disasters and triumphs by land and by sea, its heart-aches and its soul-inspirations, its tears and its hopes, its deaths and its births, I wonder that so much could be compressed within its limits. Light and shade singularly commingle on its eventful page! And, as we read over it, who can fail to see that our Father has tempered the chastening rod with mercy? * * * It is a good thing to worship our God, for thereby we cultivate in our minds believing confidence, joyful gratitude, and reverential awe. It is an evil and a grievous thing not to remember the goodness of God, even in the midst of calamities. * * * *

Our unworthy conceptions of Providence and insensibility to its blessings are the effects of that mental obscurity produced by the passions which leads us to regard this world as the end of our existence, and its pleasures the aim of our lives. Were we to reflect that this busy life is but a moment, if compared to eternity, and that our judgment, to be accurate, must begin and end in the contemplation of this eternity itself, we might be enabled to perceive the outlines of many a divine plan which fills our minds with perplexity. All the parts of this universe are so many lines converging to eternity, the centre and term of everything that exists; and the mind, once fixed and reposing on this immeasurable perspective, is no longer astounded or alarmed at the apparent contradictions and capricious events which make up the history of this nether world. And we must remember, too, that the great purposes of God, even with regard to this world, are being carried on to completion by the instrumentality of men. We think time is everything, and become disheartened if we do not see immediate developments of our plans and works. We are finite, and make our calculations according to the limits of our existence. God is eternal, and not pressed by necessity of time. He forms his designs, which are often accomplished by a chain of successive events, running through centuries and ages. Even our joys and sorrows, as individuals, may swell and increase the force that advances His rich designs, which are destined to shed lustre on the world and blessings on humanity.

The intrigues of cabinets, the combinations of policy, the workings of treason—all these are compelled to further the designs of Him who is a "great King above all gods." He imparts life and energy to all things; controls the great lottery of human life, and disposes of all its prizes; places one man upon a throne and another upon a dung-hill, and orders all things powerfully and sweetly to the accomplishment of His grand purposes. Men are merely the instruments of Providence, and while they are conscious of being voluntary agents are effectually fulfilling the plans of the Eternal. Indeed, history would be nothing but a barren narrative, unless every event were to unfold to us a secret but operative wisdom, dispensing punishments and rewards, success and discomfiture, overruling the establishment and overthrow of nations. Through the revolutions of all ages God is manifested in the mercies and terrors of his providence as a "great God, and a great King above all gods." He sends forth his judgments and His blessing, He wipes away the tears of affliction or causes them to flow, inspiring either the love or dread of His name. From the treasures of His wrath he sometimes commissions an avenging angel to go forth, and thrones are overturned and cities are swept away, and the places and names of mighty conquerors are no more to be found. At other times He casts an eye of pity on a people and permits them to enjoy a long prosperity. Sometimes He raises up some extraordinary characters to renew, as it were, the face of the earth; at others, delivers it over to the wild illusions of ignorance and folly. But in all His ways with the children of men He constantly has the ultimate good of the world in view and the ultimate happiness of His people. Happy the men whose views of the transactions of this world are regulated by such thoughts of God's government. * * * We must not expect to see and understand all the workings of Providence in this life. But of this we may be confident, that the Lord is a great God, and a great King above all gods, and that He will do all things well. The world is now so far advanced that we may see parts of His great design to renew the earth unfold themselves quickly after every great commotion.

The present century has been fraught with many wars and mighty revolutions, each of which has been succeeded by some important reformation of laws, institutions, or religion. Not to go further back than the last decade, we may notice that the war of the Crimea was the means of opening the dominions of Turkey to the free progress of the Gospel. The war between Italy and Austria was the instrument of not only freeing Italy from the yoke of Austria, but of opening that sunny land to the freedom of the Gospel. The rebellion of India revealed the sad spiritual blindness in which the poor Indians had been kept by the corrupt and avaricious lords and rulers placed over them by England. Forthwith christendom sent out evangelists and teachers to instruct them in the kingdom of God.

What the rebellion in our own land, which is creating so many desolate hearts and disconsolate homes, may bring forth we cannot certainly foresee. God may intend that this wide land shall forever be free from every rebellion or type of oppression, every symbol of slavery, that it may be the home of the oppressed from every nation. He may intend to cure us of our pride and profligacy, and induce us to take wider views of our obligations to mankind, instead of living so much for ourselves. We may be confident of this, that the wickedness of men, instead of frustrating, shall advance the purposes of God. The time has passed for any backward movements in civilization and the progress of the world. The principles of God's kingdom are so thoroughly interwoven with man's moral being, and so identified with his highest interests, that they will be maintained amid all the commotions of nations. God himself hath planted these principles deep in the hearts of men, and his truth must prevail. He makes the very evil in the world subservient to the march of his purposes. The power that is exerted over the waters of the ocean is exerted over the more boisterous waves of rebellion and crime; and God saith to one as to the other, hitherto shalt ye come and no further.

Our personal happiness and prosperity are so closely identified with the existence and stability of the nation that every token of God's favor to the nation should call forth our thanksgiving as heartily as if it were conferred directly upon us. Then certainly we have much reason to-day to make a loud noise unto God in praise and songs. The victories that have crowned our arms, the revolution of opinion in the North, and the happy change in the conduct of Europe, are all manifest tokens of God's favor to us, and indicate that the nation shall come up from this struggle purer and better, as gold tried in the fire. But whatever trials we may still be called to endure, let us ever remember that the Lord is a great God, and a great King above all gods, and that He will watch over us and control all things for the best. In a word, let us be convinced in all the circumstances and events of life, that we exhibit the truest test of religion and obedience by entertaining honorable thoughts of our Heavenly Father, a firm confidence in His providence, and an absolute dependence upon Him.

I shall not now dwell on the blessings and favors of a personal character of which we have all been the recipients. We all know that God has been very good unto us, in guarding our lives, protecting our families, and supplying our wants. All these call for our thanksgivings. Some have been visited with affliction and bereavement, but God has sustained them. O how frequently has it happened that when everything around us appeared gloomy and desperate, we have felt the impression of an invisible Hand wiping away our tears and solacing our hearts?

Sermon by Rev. Jno. C. Smith.

Services were held yesterday morning in the Presbyterian Church, on Ninth street, near H, the pastor, Rev. John C. Smith, occupying the pulpit. The text was from the 1st Thessalonians, 5th chapter 18th verse:

"In every thing give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."

The duty to which we are called this day by the President's proclamation is religious, and should be rendered in the house of God with a devout and grateful heart. If any here be otherwise minded and abuse the call to this holy duty, they must bear the responsibility and meet the consequences. The proper observance of such a day as this will lead to a better knowledge of our relations to God, and a higher appreciation of the blessings received from Him. The call for this day is in accordance with established usages, and the law, national and divine.

First. We have cause to be thankful because the Government has been preserved in its integrity. We set this down No. 1, said the speaker, because in this is included every good thereof; and that it has been preserved by Divine power, all will declare who hold the vital doctrine that governments are of God. Such a Government as this, where every man is entitled to all the privileges of offices of trust and emolument. A Government of the people, made by them and for themselves. The principles in the foundation of this Government have been fearlessly assaulted. The heart and hand have brought on us a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, and made incessant assaults for its destruction; but it cannot fall, for it is founded on a rock.

The principles underlying the Government are those found in the Bible, and are held sacred by every true heart. Hence our gratitude and support rendered in these years of bloody strife and sanguinary death. From the fields on which lay the slain and from the hearts and homes which have been made desolate, comes up the prayer of faith for our preservation, and God has heard that prayer. We still live, and must so continue. Principles are stronger than death, and more precious than oceans of blood. We must stand by the Government and meet our responsibilities until the Divine purposes shall be accomplished. There have been seasons of darkness, and, to some minds, of despondency, because such walked by sight. Great results are not wrought in a day or in a year. We must think of the life of a nation, and not of a man and of a family.

The Government has been sustained by the blood and treasure of our citizens, both native and adopted. On the many sanguinary fields the blood of these has mingled. Our young and patriotic men have come from home and yielded up all that remained to them. Costly, indeed, has been the sacrifice, and great is the object; and blessed to generations and millions of men will this Government be.

Their memory, even now, is as oil poured forth. The consecration of the cemetery at Gettysburg is but the first tribute of respect to those brave men. This war has closed, and for all coming time brilliant will be the muster-roll of these heroes; and there will be embalmed in our affections, the memory of all those whose names are written there.

The eye is not yet. No human eye can penetrate the dark future; but faith still rejoices. The treasure of our citizens is poured into the hands to meet the necessities of the Government. Five millions a day is subscribed for the national loan, and the people submit to the high taxes, and stand ready to submit to more, and the country was never more rich than now. Go where you will employment can be found, and prosperity is seen on all hands. We have increased, and every branch of industry thrives more than it ever did, and all this because of the confidence of the people in the Government.

We have also cause to be thankful for the good health that has prevailed. Although our Northern soldiers have gone into the most sickly portions of the rebel dominions, yet a merciful Providence has preserved them from all contagions. Blood and treasure have been poured out because it is for the Government which we, under God, have made, and we will not submit to any form from any source whatever.

And look at the prosperity of this city. The Capitol has been made over again. It has expanded more in the last two years than it would have done in a century in the ordinary course of events. Real estate brings fabulous prices. The abundant crops and the wider spread of the gospel are also abundant reasons for giving thanks on this day.

After singing of "My country, 'tis of thee," and the benediction was pronounced, the congregation was dismissed.

Letter from Libby Prison—Dr. Rucker.

The following is an extract of a private letter received from a surgeon in a Connecticut regiment. After speaking of Dr. Rucker's escape, he says:

We doubt not all surgeons will now be liberated, as we are assured by the Confederate commissioner that nothing else stands in the way of our release except Rucker's case, which will now be settled. This may be a providential event in our favor, and, if so, one for which I doubt not all of us will be truly thankful. Not, however, that we are so anxious to be liberated as that we would wish a single principle compromising our Government should be sacrificed. We are willing to remain here so long as anything can result from our imprisonment in vindication of any principle involving the honor or dignity of our Government. The number of surgeons now here is about 80. Our Government, so I understand, hold about 180 Confederate surgeons in retaliation. The matter of exchange of prisoners has now for a long time been at a "dead lock," and the number of officers now here in Libby is about 800, and in Richmond at least 13,000 enlisted men are held. There seems to have been for some time a kind of personal quarrel between the commissioners of exchange, and crimination and recrimination have marked their correspondence. Our Government has just now appointed Lieutenant Colonel Irvine, of New York, who has been here with us a prisoner, and who was released three weeks ago, on a special exchange, as assistant commissioner, and he will do all in his power, we believe, to effect our early release. I am well acquainted with Colonel Irvine, and know he is much interested in our behalf, that we have the fullest assurance of his untiring efforts in the matter.

Dr. Rucker, it will be remembered, made his escape from the jail at Pittsylvania, in the southern part of Virginia, partly by means of a key obtained from a two year old child, and partly through the assistance of an unknown lady, who procured a carriage and drove him to Lynchburg, where he remained some days, and until the excitement in regard to his escape had subsided. From the time he was arrested until the time of his escape he was confined in twelve different jails, and was threatened with mob violence every time he was removed from one prison to another. In all these jails he communicated with unknown friends—Union men—who made him proffers of assistance. While in Pittsylvania jail he received from different persons yarn and aquafortis, and other means of sawing or cutting his way out. He was presented with a pair of shoes, in the soles of which he found watch-springs, which had been converted into saws. On his way towards Fayetteville he encountered a large number of armed conscripts in the woods, and spent several days with them. These conscripts had banded together, and determined to die rather than surrender.

The circumstances of the doctor's arrest are about as follows: He resided in Covington, Va., and was regarded as a radical Union man. He had been several times requested by the authorities to come up and take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, which he refused to do. At last a squad of men, headed by a desperate ruffian were sent to bring him by force. He still refused to go, when the leader of the party struck him a blow upon the head with a cane, producing an ugly wound, from which the blood flowed freely. The doctor deliberately drew a knife, telling the scoundrel he intended to kill him, and proceeded to execute his threat by cutting the fellow until he died. At the time of Dr Rucker's escape there were twelve rebel indictments pending against him for murder, horse-stealing, treason, and all the crimes known to the law.

News from Late Richmond Papers.

The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* contains some interesting intelligence from the Trans-Mississippi Department, derived from a member of General Kirby Smith's staff, direct from Shreveport, on his way to Richmond with dispatches for the Government.

Kirby Smith is at Shreveport, Taylor is between Opelousas and Washington, and Price is near Little Rock. The number of men belonging to their commands we consider contraband, but they are amply sufficient to whip any force the enemy can bring against them. They have plenty of ammunition, shoes, clothing, etc., and everybody is in fine spirits. Red River, and in fact the whole country, is strongly fortified.

It was rumored, and generally believed, that the Yankees had evacuated Little Rock, after blowing up the State-house, penitentiary, and arsenal, and the force had all been sent to reinforce Rosecrans.

The Yankee General Blount issued an order some time since calling upon all loyal citizens to aid the soldiers in capturing the rebel Quantrell and his band of outlaws, and ordering Quantrell to be hung as soon as captured. Quantrell heard of the order, and laid a trap for the capture of Blount. He had but a short time to wait, when the Yankee scoundrel and his staff and body guard stepped into the snare set for them. One mulatto boy is all that is now living to tell the tale of their capture.

The French have five thousand men at Matamoras. They allow all kinds of munitions of war to enter Texas for the Confederates.

Banks was reported to be marching against Taylor, and a fight was expected.

There are not exceeding thirty thousand Yankee troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

CEDAR RIVER, Iowa, is said to be literally swarming with wild geese. Cornfields are devastated, and people living in the "bottoms" declare that it is impossible to sleep, so annoying is their wild and discordant music.

Second Letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker to the People of Europe.

Hon. Robert J. Walker has written another masterly letter addressed to the people of England, copies of which he has been kind enough to forward to us. The letter is dated London, October 8, 1863, and we take from it the following striking paragraphs. It will be seen that the object of Governor Walker is to attract emigration to the United States:

PUBLIC LANDS.—The United States own an immense public domain, acquired by treaties with France, Spain, and Mexico, and by compacts with States and Indian tribes. This domain is thus described in the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of November 28, 1860:

Of the 3,250,000 of square miles which constitute the territorial extent of the Union, the public lands embrace an area of 2,265,625 square miles, or 1,450,000,000 of acres, being more than two-thirds of our geographical extent, and nearly three times as large as the United States at the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace in 1783 with Great Britain. This empire domain extends from the northern line of Texas, the Gulf of Mexico, reaching to the Atlantic ocean, northwesterly to the Canada line bordering upon the great lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, extending westward to the Pacific ocean, with Puget's Sound on the north, the Mediterranean sea of our extreme northwestern possessions.

It includes fifteen sovereignties known as the "Land States," and an extent of territory sufficient for thirty-two additional, each equal to the great central land State of Ohio.

It embraces soils capable of abundant yield of the rich productions of the tropics, of sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, corn, and the grape, the vintage, now a staple, particularly so of California, of the great cereals, wheat and corn, in the western, northwestern, and Pacific States, and in that vast interior region from the valley of the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains, and thence to the chain formed by the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, the eastern wall of the Pacific slope, every variety of soil is found revealing its wealth.

Instead of dreary inarable wastes, as supposed in earlier times, the millions of buffalo, elk, deer, mountain sheep, the primitive inhabitants of the soil, fed by the hand of nature, attest its capacity for the abundant support of a dense population through the skillful toil of the agriculturist, dealing with the earth under the guidance of the science of the present age.

Not only is the yield of food for man in this region abundant, but it holds in its bosom the precious metals of gold, silver, with cinnabar, the useful metals of iron, lead, copper, interspersed with immense belts of strata of that propulsive element coal, the source of riches and power, and now the indispensable agent not only for domestic purposes of life, but in the machine shop, the steam car, and steam vessel, quickening the advance of civilization and the permanent settlement of the country, and being the agent of active and constant intercommunication with every part of the republic.

Kansas having been admitted since the date of this report, our public domain, thus described officially, now includes the sixteen *land States* and all the Territories.

Of this vast region (originally 1,450,000,000 acres) there was surveyed up to September, 1860, 441,067,915 acres, and 394,088,712 acres disposed of by sales, grants, &c., leaving, as the Commissioner states, "the total area of unsold and unappropriated, of offered and unoffered lands of the public domain, 1,055,911,288 acres." This is "land surface," exclusive of lakes, bays, rivers, &c., 1,055,911,288 acres or 1,649,861 square miles, and exceeds one-half the area of the whole Union. The area of New York being 47,000 square miles is less than a thirty-fifth part of our public domain. England* (proper) has 50,929 square miles, France 203,732, Prussia 107,931, and Germany 80,620 square miles. The area then of our public domain is more than eight times as large as France, more than fifteen times as large as Prussia, more than twenty times as large as Germany, more than thirty-two times as large as England, and larger (excluding Russia) than all Europe, containing more than 200 millions of people.

As England (proper) contained in 1861, 18,949,916 inhabitants, if our public domain were as densely settled, its population would exceed 600 millions, and it would be 260,497,561, if numbering as many to the square mile as Massachusetts. Its average fertility far exceeds that of Europe, as does also the extent of its mines, especially gold, silver, coal, and iron, with every variety of soil, climate, mineral, and agricultural products.

These lands are surveyed at the expense of the Government into townships of six miles square, subdivided into sections, and these into quarter sections (160 acres,) set apart for homesteads. Our system of public surveys into squares, by lines running due north and south, east and west, is so simple as to have precluded all disputes as to boundary or title. This domain reaches from the 31th to the 49th parallel, from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Its isothermes (the lines of equal mean annual temperature) strike on the north the coast of Norway midway, touch St. Petersburg in Russia, and pass through Manchooria to the coast of Asia, about three degrees south of the mouth of the Amour river. On the south these isothermes run through Northern Africa, and nearly the centre of Egypt, near Thebes, cross Northern Arabia, Persia, Northern Hindostan, and Southern China, near Canton.

Of this vast domain, less than two per cent. is cursed by slavery, which is prohibited by law in eleven of these land States, and in all the Territories.

Now, however, within our present vast domain, not only the poor, but our own industrious classes and those of Europe, may not only find a home, but a farm for each settler, substantially as a free gift by the Government. Here all who would rather be owners than tenants, and wish to improve and cultivate their own soil, are invited. Here, too, all who would become equals among equals, citizens (not subjects) of a great and free country, enjoying the right of suffrage, and eligible to every office except the Presidency, can come and occupy with us this great inheritance. Here liberty, equality, and fraternity reign supreme, not in theory or in name only, but in truth and reality. This is the brotherhood of man, secured and protected by our organic law. Here the Constitution and the people are the only sovereigns, and the Government is administered by their elected agents, and for the benefit of the people. Those toiling elsewhere for wages that will scarcely support existence, for the education of whose children no provision is made by law, who are excluded from the right of suffrage, may come here and be voters and citizens, find a farm given as a homestead, free schools provided for their children at the public expense, and hold any office but the Presidency, to which their children, born here, are eligible. What does Europe for any of its toiling millions who reject this munificent offer? He is worked and taxed there to his utmost endurance. He has the right to *work*, and *pay taxes*, but not to vote. Unschooled ignorance is his lot and that of his descendants. If a farmer, he works and improves the land of others, in constant terror of rent day, the landlord, and eviction. Indeed the annual rent of a single acre in England exceeds the price—$10 (£2 2s. 8d.)—payable for the ownership in fee simple of the entire homestead of 160 acres, granted him here by the Government. For centuries that are past, and for all time to come there, severe toil, poverty, ignorance, the workhouse, or low wages, and disfranchisement, would seem to be his lot. Here, freedom, competence, the right of suffrage, the homestead farm, and free schools for his children.

In selecting these homestead farms, the emigrant can have any temperature, from St Petersburg to Canton. He can have a cold, a temperate, or a warm climate, and farming or gardening, grazing or vintage, varied by fishing or hunting. He can raise wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, cane or maple sugar and molasses, sorghum, wool, peas and beans, Irish or sweet potatoes, barley, buckwheat, wine, butter, cheese, hay, clover, and all the grasses, hemp, hops, flax and flaxseed, silk, beeswax and honey, and poultry, in uncounted abundance. If he prefers a stock farm, he can raise horses, asses, and mules, camels, milch cows, working oxen and other cattle, goats, sheep, and swine. In most locations, these will require neither housing nor feeding throughout the year. He can have orchards, and all the fruits and vegetables of Europe, and many in addition. He can have an Irish or German, Scotch, English, or Welsh, French, Swiss, Norwegian, or American neighborhood. He can select the shores of oceans, lakes, or rivers; live on tidewater or higher lands, valleys, or mountains. He can be near a church of his own denomination; the freedom of conscience is complete; he pays no tithes, nor church tax, except voluntarily. His sons and daughters, on reaching twenty-one years of age, or sooner, if the head of a family, are each entitled to a homestead of 160 acres; if he dies, the title is secured to his widow, children, or heirs. Our flag is his, and covers him everywhere with its protection. He is our brother, and he and his children will enjoy with us the same heritage of competence and freedom. He comes where labor is king, and toil is respected and rewarded. If before, or instead of receiving his homestead, he chooses to pursue his profession, or business, to work at his trade, or for daily wages, he will find them double the European rate, and subsistence cheaper. From whatever part of Europe he may come, he will meet his countrymen here, and from them and us receive a cordial welcome. A Government which gives him a farm, the right to vote, and free schools for his children, must desire his welfare.

Of this vast domain, (more than thirty-two times as large as England,) the Government of the United States grants, substantially as a free gift, a *farm of 160 acres* to every settler who will occupy and cultivate the same, the title being in fee simple, and free from all rent whatsoever. The settler may be *native* or *European*, a present or future immigrant, including females as well as males, but must be at least 21 years of age, or the head of a family. If an immigrant, the declaration must first be made of an *intention* to become a citizen of the United States, when the grant is immediately made, without waiting for naturalization. When the children of the settler reach 21 years of age, or become the head of a family, they each receive from the Government a like donation of 160 acres. The intrinsic value of this public domain far exceeds the whole public debt of the United States.

Our national wealth, by the last census, was $16,159,616,068, and its increase during the last ten years $8,925,481,011, or 126.45 per cent. [Census, 1860, p. 195.] Now if, as a consequence of the Homestead bill, there should be occupied, improved, and cultivated, during the next ten years, 100,000 additional farms by settlers, or only 10,000 per annum, it would make an aggregate of 16,000,000 acres. If, including houses, fences, barns, and other improvements, we should value each of these farms at ten dollars an acre, it would make an aggregate of $160,000,000. But if we add the product of these farms, allowing only one-half of each (eighty acres) to be cultivated, and the average annual value of the crops, stock included, to be only ten dollars per acre, it would give $80,000,000 a year, and, in ten years, $800,000,000, independent of the reinvestment of capital. It is clear that thus vast additional employment would be given to labor, freight to steamers, railroads, and canals, markets for manufactures, and augmented revenue.

The homestead privilege will largely increase immigration. Now, beside the money brought here by immigrants, the census proves that the average annual value of the labor of Massachusetts *per capita* was, in 1860, $300 for each man, woman, and child. Assuming that of the immigrants at an average net annual value of only $100 each, or less than thirty-three cents a day, it would make, in ten years, at the rate of 200,000 each year, the following aggregate:

1st year	200,000	—	$20,000,000
2d "	400,000	"	40,000,000
3rd "	600,000	"	60,000,000
4th "	800,000	"	80,000,000
5th "	1,000,000	"	100,000,000
6th "	1,200,000	"	120,000,000
7th "	1,400,000	"	140,000,000
8th "	1,600,000	"	160,000,000
9th "	1,800,000	"	180,000,000
10th "	2,000,000	"	200,000,000
		Total,	$1,100,000,000

In this table, the labor of all immigrants each year is properly added to those arriving the succeeding year, so as to make the aggregate, the last year, two millions. This would make the value of the labor of these two millions of immigrants, in ten years, $1,100,000,000, independent of the annual accumulation of capital, and the labor of the children of the immigrants after the first ten years, which, with their descendants, would go on constantly increasing.

But by the actual official returns (see page 14 of census), the number of alien immigrants to the United States, from December, 1850, to December, 1860, was 2,598,216, or an annual average of 259,821, say 260,000. The effect, then, of this immigration, on the basis of the last table, upon the increase of national wealth, was as follows:

1st year	260,000	—	$26,000,000
2d "	520,000	"	52,000,000
3rd "	780,000	"	78,000,000
4th "	1,040,000	"	104,000,000
5th "	1,300,000	"	130,000,000
6th "	1,560,000	"	156,000,000
7th "	1,820,000	"	182,000,000
8th "	2,080,000	"	208,000,000
9th "	2,340,000	"	234,000,000
10th "	2,600,000	"	260,000,000
		Total	$1,430,000,000

Thus the value of the labor of the emigrants from 1850 to 1860 was fourteen hundred and thirty millions of dollars, making no allowance for the accumulation of capital by annual reinvestment, nor for the natural increase of population, amounting, by the census, in ten years to about 24 per cent. This addition to our wealth by the labor of the children, in the first ten years, would be small; but in the second and each succeeding decennium, when we count children and their descendants, it would be large and constantly augmenting. But the census shows that our wealth increases each ten years at the rate of 126.45 per cent. Now then take our increase of wealth in consequence of emigration, as before stated, and compound it at the rate of 126.45 per cent. every ten years, and the result is largely over three billions of dollars in 1870, and over seven billions of dollars in 1880 independent of the effect of any emigration succeeding 1860. If these results are astonishing we must remember that emigration here is augmented population, and that it is population and labor that create wealth. Capital, indeed, is the accumulation of labor. Emigration, then, from 1850 to 1860, added to our national wealth a sum more than one-third greater than our whole debt on the 1st of July last, and augmenting in a ratio much more rapid than its increase, and thus enabling us to bear the war expenses.

* Our whole area is more than sixty times as large as England.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond City Items.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONFEDERATE SURGEONS.—The long-expected and oft-heralded Confederate surgeons, held prisoners at the North, have arrived at last. The flag-of-truce steamer New York, Captain Mulford, arrived at City Point yesterday afternoon, with over one hundred of them on board. The Schultz went down last night and will bring them up to the city this morning.

The same, or nearly the same number of Yankee surgeons, held in confinement at the Libby, will be sent to City Point this morning, in unconditional exchange for them.

This equitable exchange, so long and needlessly delayed, will cause reciprocal joy among many hearts in both the United States and the Confederacy.

FINE VEGETABLES.—Many of our farmers have turned their attention to the cultivation of vegetables within the past twelve months, and have been successful, but none of them have surpassed Mr. Washington Jones, of Hanover, whose variety of cabbages excels all we have seen in size and whiteness.

OYSTERS, said to be fresh and sound, sold at the First Market last Saturday for $3 per gallon. The quantity in market was unusually large and said to be very fine.

COUNTRY CARTS completely blocked up the streets around the First Market yesterday morning, all laden with produce of various kinds. So much for the new ordinance against huckstering.

PEOPLE sometimes ask where General J. E. Johnston is. We learn from the *Clarion* that he reviewed the troops at Meridian on Wednesday evening last.

LAST Thursday, the 19th, was observed as a day of Thanksgiving in Charleston. A discourse was delivered in one of the churches on the "History of the Siege of Charleston."

THE Savannah papers announce the death, on Monday evening last, of Judge John C. Nicoll, for upwards of twenty years Judge of the United States District Court there, and for some time past the Confederate States District Attorney.

DR. WATSON, late professor in the medical department of the University of Nashville, is now practicing medicine in Atlanta, Georgia.

The Great Scandal in England.

The scandal regarding Lord Palmerston seems to have been hushed up pretty effectually for the time, at least. It is stated that his lordship's honor is perfectly safe, and that the whole charge is solemnly denied. Meantime Lord Palmerston is on a visit to the Queen, at Windsor Castle, and will be a guest at the Lord Mayor's banquet, on the 9th. The following letter, which appeared in the *Standard* of the 5th, will tend to throw some light upon the matter:

SIR: Having just read the "sensation" leaders in your evening edition of to-day, and in the *Evening Star* yesterday, under the above heading, I am compelled to break silence by declaring, as the solicitor for the respondent, that I believe the whole of the statements in the petition to be untrue, as my client solemnly declares them to be. As to the noble co-respondent, he is in highly respectable hands, who are quite able to take care of their client's honor; and I should not have thought it necessary to say a word on behalf of the respondent but for the manner in which the case has been most unjustifiably canvassed on the faith of the mere filing of a petition, of which not one word has been or (as I believe) can be proved to be true. I have been always taught that common justice demanded an absence of comment on a case until after the trial. How has it been observed in this instance? Now, sir, in reference to your leader of to-day, I would beg to ask you whether you can in any way justify your reference to the co-respondent as the "hoary defendant?" The very words seem to assume guilt on his part. Then you say "a respectable firm of solicitors vouch that the pending suit in the divorce court will, under no circumstances, be compromised." Now, first, who are the respectable firm of solicitors? Are you aware, sir, that the "firm," otherwise the attorney to the petitioner, is the Mr. Wells who daily advertises relief "To the Embarrassed" by means of the court, in connection with a Mr. Weston, who, I believe, is an accommodation address? Mr. Wells advertises that he will obtain "protection from £5, payable by instalments," and "without publicity!" Also, that "divorce cases are confidentially conducted." The present case seems "confidentially" known to the world, as Mr. Wells at once rushed into print to inform the public that no compromise had been made in the case. Now, I should be glad to know who set the report of a compromise afloat at all? Most assuredly, not the respondent nor her solicitor! She emphatically denies all the allegations in the petition; and Mr. Wells, in his letter of denial, might and ought to have added that no compromise, or suggestion of a compromise, had come to him from the respondent or her advisers; she will quietly await the petitioner's exposure of himself when the case comes into court. I have only to state, in conclusion, that the petitioner neither is a clergyman, as stated, nor (to use your words) does he wear the robes of the Christian ministry; but, if I am not misinformed, he is now in the service of the Weston alluded to in Mr. Wells' daily advertising programme.

I am, &c., CHARLES HORSLEY,

Solicitor to the Respondent.

No. 2 Staple Inn, November 4.

A QUAKER WEDDING recently came off in a private house in Newport, R. I. The neighbors and friends of the parties were present in considerable numbers, all eager to witness the ceremony. The guests seated themselves according to the custom of the Friends in general, and waited in silence for the service to commence. For one hour and a half not a word was spoken nor scarce a movement made. At the expiration of that time the spirit moved the parties to action, and the groom and bride took each other by the hand and offered and received the marriage vows. Thus Joseph and Mary became one after the simple and impressive manner of their people.

A MAN has sued a London photographist for the price paid for two *cartes de visite*. He told the court that he sat for seventeen days, and the only result was one picture that made him look like a black man, and another that made him look as if he was going to be hung. The court gave him its sympathy, and the artist had to give him his money.

THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE,

OFFICE, CHRONICLE BUILDING, 456 NINTH STREET WEST, BETWEEN E AND F STREETS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

TWO DOLLARS a year in advance.

Mailed to subscribers out of the city, TWO DOLLARS per annum, and in proportion for a shorter period—payment to be invariably in advance.

A fair deduction on these terms will be made to news agents and canvassers.

Clubs of ten, to one address, FIFTEEN DOLLARS a year in advance.

71.2009.085.20220

Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

We are impatient to ascertain from those who claim until the meeting of Congress the President will be unable to receive letters, the time being fully employed by public business.

November 18, 1863.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from Chattanooga continues to be as gratifying as its most sanguine friends could desire. General Grant, in a dispatch, characterized by his usual modesty of style and directness, announces that Bragg's army is complete; that the enemy have many pieces of artillery, and can be seen from a large number of prisoners, estimated by others at 7,000. Among these prisoners are the principal of the subordinates who will be examined; and we all know him too well to question either his power or ability to accomplish whatever he has in view. We direct attention to other dispatches from Chattanooga, which, though unofficial, are doubtless substantially correct. Bragg, it appears, attempted to make a stand at Missionary Ridge, but was driven back.

Later information from the retreating host seems no less highly satisfactory. Our pursuing forces were under Major-General Thomas. Gens. Sheridan and Howard pressed close upon the rear guard, and the Fort Dickerson column has been sent by Cleveland, Athens and Decatur to intercept and bring Cleveland. Re-inforced even beyond their original numbers, they are in good spirits and confident.

The Army of the Potomac is again in motion. We anticipate from the result which cannot be long delayed success the momentous as rapid, and that, we trust, will continue until the rebellion is put down. We are a plain people and love no battle. We only love to battle to the stern-official result—peace and nationality.

The news letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker to the people of Georgia will command attention at home and abroad. We invite special attention to it. It is a paper with force of an irresistible logic, and of a judicial character. Every American, after reading it, will feel prouder of his country and of himself.

An immense public meeting was held in Philadelphia on Thanksgiving night. A large amount of money was subscribed for the relief of the United Prisoners in Richmond. Governor Curtin, Governor Olden, we assume the speakers.

The Richmond papers have been very interesting. An examiner of what is transpiring in our midst in the rebel congress as reported in the rebel papers will see it.

General Hamilton is believed to be at Galena. Should he not volunteer some one ought to take him to the front at once.

The Russian fleet has sailed from New York. Evidence, before they left, subscribed 84,000 for the relief of the poor New York.

The shooting Telegraph men cash excites Philadelphia on Monday last. Two men were killed, and a number wounded.

The Richmond news will be found of interest. We make an liberal attempts at our space to-day will pay well.

The remains of the sentence, crowded out yesterday, will be found in our paper to-day.

The lecturer at "Grace Church" left Knox, died in Philadelphia on Tuesday last.

The election in New Mexico yesterday resulted in a Union victory.

WHAT THE PEACE DEMOCRACY MEAN.

It cannot be matter of surprise that there are many men who desire to see the end of the war which the rebel commissioned and now still pursue. To the sentiment we have no objection to offer. It is natural, and to all who love their country. Every true patriot desires peace. It is the end of the most bitter of all crimes that the end of his beloved country should be the shedding of his fellow-citizens: that civil war be rapid in its blood-letting, and that the public, and that a not necessity is laid upon the Federal Government to spend the treasury and treasure of a portion of its people in order to keep in its national existence. And the moment the rebels lay down their arms, and the rebellion is put down their arms and ask for peace, every Union man, from the Chief Magistrate down, his Cabinet down to the humblest man in private life, will hail the event with joy and with universal gratitude. There will be no dissent to the proposition—universal peace and reconciliation when those who began the war and the rebellion have returned to the to the perpetuity of the Union; and this we assume will be applied in the abandonment of the rebels of their purpose to destroy it by force of arms. For, assuming as he is for the integrity of the Constitution and the Union, as expressed by the great majority of the nation, that we are fighting, the war cannot cease until the rebels are ready to accept in favor of the Government and the Union. And it is determined to carry on the war in the legal States as unalterable and irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

But the peace Democracy have avowedly an army with this terrible purpose of the end of the law officers of the legal States. Even the rebels themselves are not better in accord with this pure sentiment in the free States than the Democratic press of the North. The rebel journals openly proclaim the fact that they look to the peace Democracy as the means to enable them to accomplish their purpose of the restoration and perpetuity of the Union. This is the admission of the Richmond journals, of the Gov. Gist, Gov. Brown and other rebel leaders. They have learned from the secession press and leaders of the Democratic people that a principle is involved which, controlled it may be restored to the Union, and that the rebellion so long as men and a dollar are left to it, and the secession is there to entertain, is indeed, irrevocable. Such a principle is involved, we embrace a sentiment of the issue submitted to the loyal people of the North. The rebels, as we then evidence, the peace Democracy refuse to see alone or to be alone. They know the fact that the North had better consent to a dissolution of the Union than permit it to attempt to coerce them by that same appeal to arms which was to settled to be the destruction of the Union and of their principal organs is: "The genius peace men, between the alternative of centralized Union and separation, would choose the latter. He is one much of a republican to desire political compatibility with a people that fight against and abhor the touch." This is the ground avowedly taken by the rebels and by the peace men. The doctrine is subversive of all kind of government. There is no such principle. There is true philosophy, with a principle is worth anything, in a world governed by law, and by this test, the principle of the "genius peace" Democrat is worthless and false in existence, as it is irreconcilably destructive of all government and all political security. We know of no more republicanism that this proposition assertion to it. Were it feasible, the principle of a State, on the one of the Union, would be the same right, and whence could the Federal Government derive the power or authority for the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the Constitution which these same peace Democrats maintain to be binding upon to the very letter? It is absolutely impossible to believe in the loyalty of a party which in the great one who sustains such a monstrous principle. If it were a real one, the Democracy would be that the Union might be wholly dissolved, opposed in a day, and the people left in peaceful possession with the others, and the Government of the United States, and therefore the sovereignty of the United States, from that hour. And, on the same principle, the governments of the separate States, and the very existence of the States themselves, might just as easily be dissolved away, consider ing the compatibility" with the State, and dies with casualties, and thus all the elements of government be annihilated. The principle is incongruously suicidal. No sensible man can possibly believe in the feasibility of its application. Yet such is the theory set up by a peace Democratic journal of New York in an editorial entitled "Propositions preliminary to compromise." For one, we are glad that the real purport of the peace faction is thus openly avowed. It is well understood by all, but nothing like such a heresy, that the triumph of the peace Democracy would be the total dissolution forever of the Republic of the United States, and the re-fanation of the Union and of the individual States to the primitive elements of individualism and to the tribes.

The National heart beats high with joy and exultation. To-day, again, we have news that the gallantry of our troops and the skill of our leaders played under the leadership of able and skilful officers, have won for us another great victory, and on other triumphs. His victory at Chattanooga is not only more brilliant in its progress and results yesterday, but we hope decisive, for the intelligence from the front is depressing to the enemy as it is cheering to us. Should it be accomplished at this time, it will stimulate enlistments; for it do away with the necessity of a draft, and relieve the Government in prosecute the war with all the vigor of the Army of the Tennessee going into "winter quarters" in the mountains. We should not be misunderstood as that the part of loyal citizens to support the Government and continue enlistments, for the rebellion is from being put down.

The world moves. New York city, so exactly the scene of more disgraceful and brutal mobs than any other city in the world, has recorded the history of any civilized nation, was on Thursday last the day of Thanksgiving, a day of peace, quiet and commendable contrast with the horrible riots of July last. On Wednesday evening about 10,000 regiments of the United States colored troops marched up Broadway, from the Battery to their quarters in the Park barracks, where they will be drilled for the present. Many of them have always been accorded to white soldiers when they remained in the Park," the observed of all observers," and the universal remark was, that, although not so large as the white regiments, they numbered more than the latter, and were a fine, soldierly body, and bring a noble holiday—in the best prepared to fight for their country. There was no sign of disrespectful demonstrations. While in the Park barracks, they were fed by the men of the City Hall; were waited upon by the corps of colored waiters employed in the restaurant, and treated without a word of objection, and perhaps a good deal of pity and sight. This is indeed a wonderful change in the public sentiment of the city, and one which will more helpless exhibition of the power of the people to put down their riots and ask for peace, every Union man, from the Chief Magistrate down, his Cabinet down to the humblest man in private life, will hail the event with joy and with universal gratitude. There will be no dissent to the proposition—universal peace and reconciliation when those who began the war and the rebellion have returned to the perpetuity of the Union; and this we assume will be applied in the abandonment of the rebels of their purpose to destroy it by force of arms. For, assuming as he is for the integrity of the Constitution and the Union, as expressed by the great majority of the nation, that we are fighting, the war cannot cease until the rebels are ready to accept in favor of the Government and the Union. And it is determined to carry on the war in the legal States as unalterable and irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

But the peace Democracy have avowedly an army with this terrible purpose of the end of the law officers of the legal States. Even the rebels themselves are not better in accord with this pure sentiment in the free States than the Democratic press of the North. The rebel journals openly proclaim the fact that they look to the peace Democracy as the means to enable them to accomplish their purpose of the restoration and perpetuity of the Union. This is the admission of the Richmond journals, of the Gov. Gist, Gov. Brown and other rebel leaders. They have learned from the secession press and leaders of the Democratic people that a principle is involved which, controlled it may be restored to the Union, and that the rebellion so long as men and a dollar are left to it, and the secession is there to entertain, is indeed, irrevocable. The peace Democracy refuse to see alone or to be alone. They know the fact that the North had better consent to a dissolution of the Union than permit it to attempt to coerce them by that same appeal to arms which was to settled to be the destruction of the Union and of their principal organs is: "The genius peace men, between the alternative of centralized Union and separation, would choose the latter. He is one much of a republican to desire political compatibility with a people that fight against and abhor the touch." This is the ground avowedly taken by the rebels and by the peace men. The doctrine is subversive of all kind of government. There is no such principle. There is true philosophy, with a principle is worth anything, in a world governed by law, and by this test, the principle of the "genius peace" Democrat is worthless and false in existence, as it is irreconcilably destructive of all government and all political security. We know of no more republicanism that this proposition assertion to it. Were it feasible, the principle of a State, on the one of the Union, would be the same right, and whence could the Federal Government derive the power or authority for the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the Constitution which these same peace Democrats maintain to be binding upon to the very letter? It is absolutely impossible to believe in the loyalty of a party which in the great one who sustains such a monstrous principle. If it were a real one, the Democracy would be that the Union might be wholly dissolved, opposed in a day, and the people left in peaceful possession with the others, and the Government of the United States, and therefore the sovereignty of the United States, from that hour. And, on the same principle, the governments of the separate States, and the very existence of the States themselves, might just as easily be dissolved away, consider ing the compatibility" with the State, and dies with casualties, and thus all the elements of government be annihilated. The principle is incongruously suicidal. No sensible man can possibly believe in the feasibility of its application. Yet such is the theory set up by a peace Democratic journal of New York in an editorial entitled "Propositions preliminary to compromise." For one, we are glad that the real purport of the peace faction is thus openly avowed. It is well understood by all, but nothing like such a heresy, that the triumph of the peace Democracy would be the total dissolution forever of the Republic of the United States, and the re-fanation of the Union and of the individual States to the primitive elements of individualism and to the tribes.

The National heart beats high with joy and exultation. To-day, again, we have news that the gallantry of our troops and the skill of our leaders played under the leadership of able and skilful officers, have won for us another great victory, and on other triumphs. His victory at Chattanooga is not only more brilliant in its progress and results yesterday, but we hope decisive, for the intelligence from the front is depressing to the enemy as it is cheering to us. Should it be accomplished at this time, it will stimulate enlistments; for it do away with the necessity of a draft, and relieve the Government in prosecute the war with all the vigor of the Army of the Tennessee going into "winter quarters" in the mountains. We should not be misunderstood as that the part of loyal citizens to support the Government and continue enlistments, for the rebellion is from being put down.

The world moves. New York city, so exactly the scene of more disgraceful and brutal mobs than any other city in the world, has recorded the history of any civilized nation, was on Thursday last the day of Thanksgiving, a day of peace, quiet and commendable contrast with the horrible riots of July last. On Wednesday evening about 10,000 regiments of the United States colored troops marched up Broadway, from the Battery to their quarters in the Park barracks, where they will be drilled for the present. Many of them have always been accorded to white soldiers when they remained in the Park," the observed of all observers," and the universal remark was, that, although not so large as the white regiments, they numbered more than the latter, and were a fine, soldierly body, and bring a noble holiday—in the best prepared to fight for their country. There was no sign of disrespectful demonstrations. While in the Park barracks, they were fed by the men of the City Hall; were waited upon by the corps of colored waiters employed in the restaurant, and treated without a word of objection, and perhaps a good deal of pity and sight. This is indeed a wonderful change in the public sentiment of the city, and one which will more helpless exhibition of the power of the people to put down their riots and ask for peace, every Union man, from the Chief Magistrate down, his Cabinet down to the humblest man in private life, will hail the event with joy and with universal gratitude. There will be no dissent to the proposition—universal peace and reconciliation when those who began the war and the rebellion have returned to the

for a month or two, and have made rapid progress. For example, there is a girl, named Mildred Page, aged 16 years, who did not know a letter on the fourth day of the present month, but who can now read any common print right off without a stoppage. Several other cases could also be mentioned.

The exercises of the school open with singing hymns and the national songs, after which prayer is offered by the principal, which the scholars repeat in concert after him. The children are then divided off to their teachers, and the study of the day commences. There are four grades, as follows: the first, or lowest class, all those who have but just been admitted. To them the letters of the alphabet are taught. They are also instructed how to behave themselves, and also how to count. The second class is taught to spell and read slightly. The third class is still further advanced.

The fourth class is the highest. Here geography, spelling, and reading in the higher branches are taught with eminent success by the lady teacher. Her mode of instruction is excellent, and through her aid we verily believe that dumb animals could almost be taught the alphabet.

The building is constructed of wood, and is a temporary affair only. It will, we think, be rather cold during the winter for both teachers and scholars. A large number of negroes have located themselves in the vicinity of the school, and a better field could hardly be found to labor in so near the city.

A Sabbath-school has also been in successful operation for some time past, containing quite a flourishing Bible class. Regular church services are held, at which there are preaching, exhorting, praying, etc., which have appeared greatly to benefit a number of the colored people in the vicinity. The society thus far has not suffered for want of funds to carry on the work, although the contributions have not been large. This enterprise should commend itself to our charitably-disposed citizens, for they could aid no better undertaking.

A new school, a kind of junction with the one under consideration, is about to be started on Arlington Heights, Virginia shore, which will be open in the course of a few weeks. It will be dedicated some time during next week. Mr. Simmons, the principal of the school at Camp Barker, will take charge of this new enterprise. Mr. A. M. Sperry will supply the vacancy to be made by Mr. Simmons.

The school employs one gentleman principal and five [illegible] the following are their names: Mr. B. E. Simmons, of Providence, R. I., principal; assistants—Mrs. Julia Holt, Mrs. S. W. Haskins, Miss Kate Gilfillan, Miss Carrie Nichols, and Miss Georgiana Willet.

RUNNING OF THE CARS ON SUNDAY.—We stated on Wednesday that the Mayor had refused to allow the passenger railway cars to be run on Sunday. Mr. Gideon, president of the road, addressed a letter to Mayor Wallach in reference to the matter, and elicited the following reply:

Geo. S. Gideon, Esq., President, &c., &c.

SIR: I have this moment received yours of yesterday, informing me of the desire of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company to run their cars from the Baltimore Depot, in this city, to Georgetown on the Sabbath, and inquiring if there is any municipal law or regulation that would be infringed thereby.

I do not find anything in the Corporation ordinances that recognizes or applies to street cars co nomine; but the fifteenth section of the act of June 3, 1850, entitled an "Act to prevent nuisances," prohibits "drivers of hackney coaches and *other vehicles* from occupying, on Sunday, with their coaches or other vehicles, the appointed stand for such carriage or other vehicles, or standing or waiting elsewhere in the streets and avenues for fare on that day," and as I deem street cars vehicles in the meaning of this section of that ordinance, to run them on the Sabbath as proposed by your company, would be an infringement of the municipal regulations of this city, which I would feel bound to prevent.

Besides—and I presume the object of running your cars on the Sabbath would be an accommodation of the public—I do not see that the public would be much benefited by your running to and from the Baltimore depot on a day when the Baltimore trains are many less than other days, and in connection with them at hours on that day which would not suit the general public convenience.

With all respect for yourself and the gentlemen connected with you, I am, &c., &c.,

[illegible]

RUNAWAY AND A GENERAL SCATTERING.—An army wagon with four spirited horses were the object of much attention yesterday afternoon. It appears that the wagon was standing near Ninth and D streets, when the horses took fright at some object and started down D street to the avenue, up which they dashed at a mad rate. A few doors above Tenth street, they ran into a wagon and carried it with them in their course. At the Kirkwood House they ran into another carriage and smashed it to pieces. They continued on their way up the avenue, and at Willard's the wagons became detached. The horses were finally stopped near the Treasury. The wagon to which the animals belonged contained tin cups, nails, and a lot of other miscellaneous matter, which was profusely scattered over the streets, and the little bootblacks and newsboys reaped a rich harvest in gathering them up. The street was also crowded with people and vehicles at the time, yet, strange to say, nobody was injured.

WORKING HOURS CHANGED.—The workmen at the Washington Arsenal have been working from 7 in the morning until sundown during the present season, while those on private work have been working on the old rule, commencing at an hour by sun. Becoming dissatisfied, they presented a petition to Captain Benton, commander of the post, asking for the old rule to be restored, which was promptly done. They will now resume their daily labors to an hour by sun and sundown, with an hour for dinner at noon.

ARRESTS OF DESERTERS.—The following deserters were arrested yesterday by the detectives of Captain Scheetz: John Hobson, 12th Pennsylvania artillery, company B, Fort Bunker Hill; Patrick Dinud, company A, 15th New York cavalry; George McGovern, company A, 15th New York cavalry; Arthur McMenley, Hugh Dowd, 170th New York; Henry Chapman, substitute, deserter; Edward Fransue, 129th Pennsylvania, company F; Francis Hines.

THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE PRISONS AND HOSPITALS.—This Commission, appointed by the Secretary of War, began their work on Wednesday by paying a visit to Forrest Hall prison, Georgetown. Several improvements were suggested in the building. They expressed themselves as very well satisfied with the internal arrangements. They will visit all the hospitals and prisons in the vicinity of Washington in succession.

UNDER SENTENCE OF COURT-MARTIAL.—The following persons under sentence of court-martial were yesterday committed to the Old Capitol by Captain Todd: Wm. Commision, 118th Pennsylvania; Bernard McCoy, 110th New York; David Sullivan and Matthew Smith, 72d Pennsylvania.

APPEARING IN UNIFORM.—A young woman by the name of Mary Dyke was arrested on Thanksgiving day, in the grounds of the Columbian College hospital, dressed in the uniform of a 2d lieutenant. She was committed to the guard house.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—CHIEF JUSTICE CARTTER.

In this court yesterday the Sickles cut-off case, Cook & Sickles use of George Mattingly vs the Washington Alexandria and Georgetown Steam Packet Company still occupied attention. The distinguished engineer, Wm. A. Lighthall, of New York, was on the stand as a witness for plaintiffs, underwent a lengthy examination in regard to the virtues of the cut-off, and generally in conflict with Mr. Isherwood's testimony for defence. Mr. Jesse Gay, another experienced engineer from New York, has also been examined, having been called by plaintiffs. Mr. Reeder, from Baltimore, as well as Mr. Isherwood, will be recalled by defence.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Stock and Money Market.

To Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, we are indebted for the following report of the stock and money market to this [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S THEATRE,

Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.

LEONARD GROVER..................DIRECTOR

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1863.

AFTERNOON, AT TWO O'CLOCK,

And in the evening at the usual time. Upon both occasions the great drama of

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,

will be presented, giving our citizens the

LAST CHANCE, MOST POSITIVELY,

to witness this great production. This is also the

LAST DAY OF THE ENGAGEMENT

OF THE EMINENT YOUNG ACTRESS,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,

whose great impersonation of the

JEWISH MAIDEN,

has proven beyond question

HER MOST SUCCESSFUL EFFORT.

The Manager regrets the necessity that compels him to withdraw this great attraction from before the public in the very height of the most remarkable success ever known in the history of dramatic events.

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

Will be presented the great emotional drama, in five acts, by Augustin Daly, of New York, entitled

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

Leah, the Jewish Maiden..............Miss Lucille Western

The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the celebrated RAVEL TROUPE, the [illegible] and Marzetti Families, the most successful troupe of pantomimists in the world, who will commence [illegible]day evening, November 30, in the most extensive repertoire of trick pantomimes, ballets, &c., &c., ever presented in America.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE,

TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.

JOHN T. FORD..................Proprietor and Manager.

(Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore.)

LAST NIGHT OF PO-CA-HON-TAS.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, NOV. 28,

THE WEBB SISTERS,

MR. HARRY PEARSON,

AND

THE ENTIRE COMPANY

APPEAR FOR

THE LAST TIME, POSITIVELY,

IN JOHN BROUGHAM'S WITTY BURLESQUE, ENTITLED

PO-CA-HON-TAS.

To commence with the beautiful drama entitled

THE WANDERING BOYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CANTERBURY HALL.

CANTERBURY,

CANTERBURY,

THE POPULAR

MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,

Louisiana avenue, near the corner of Sixth street,

In the rear of the Metropolitan and National Hotels

SIGN OF THE BIG CALCIUM LIGHT.

WILLIAM E. SINN..................Manager and Proprietor.

THE GREAT TEMPLE OF NOVELTY,

THE WORLD'S REPOSITORY OF GENIUS, WIT, AND BEAUTY.

THE NATION'S MODEL AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION.

BEHOLD! WONDER!

THE GREAT SENSATION ALLIANCE.

THIS EVENING,

Re-engagement

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY

OF MR.

J. H. CHILDERS,

J. H. CHILDERS,

The famous Ellsworth Zouave, whose wonderful performances with the musket and bayonet have created the most intense excitement among military men and others, all of whom agree in pronouncing him the

BEST DRILLED SOLDIER IN AMERICA.

Fourth week of the brilliantly successful engagement of

MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,

MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,

The irrepressible Irish girl, in her

ROLLICKING HUMORS,

IRRESISTIBLE COMIC SONGS,

INIMITABLE INTERLOCUTIONS,

AND ORIGINAL DANCES.

Protracted engagement of the beautiful, graceful, and fascinating Vocal and Terpsichorean Star,

MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,

MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,

First appearance of the

GREAT PHYSICAL WONDER,

MR. C. H. PARKER,

MR. C. H. PARKER,

THE CELEBRATED CONTORTIONIST

and wonderful

"BONELESS MAN."

Daily Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

Hon. William D. Kelley on the Duty of the Hour.

We take the following fine extract from the speech of Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, pronounced in New York before the Women's Loyal National League, on Saturday evening, the 21st instant. Judge Kelley has been one of the most energetic, efficient, and devoted of all the men who, in the recent political campaign, stood by the Government and the war:

If we looked at the course of the Administration, we should find that it had acted strictly within constitutional limits. There were two attitudes which the rebels might be considered as maintaining in relation to the Government. First, they were insurgents; and, secondly, they were alien enemies. All that the Administration had done had been sanctioned by the courts. He alluded to various opinions, among them that of Judge Grier, who delivered the great opinion of the Supreme Court, and had decided that the rebels were alien enemies. If we secured freedom to every one who wore the human form, we should be doubly faithful to all the provisions of the Constitution. [Applause.] See to it, when the war is over, that the citizen of Massachusetts, whether his hair be red and straggling, or black and twisted, may walk freely the streets of Charleston, South Carolina. [Applause.] It was our duty to maintain the Constitution of the United States, but not to restore the Union as it was. [Applause.] He would be a madman who would undertake to restore Bomba to the throne of Naples, or to recall Marie Antoinette to be Queen of France; but not more of a madman would he be than that most obtuse of our Bourbons, the Postmaster General, when he strives to bring the power of the Government to the work of restoring the Union as it was. [Applause.] Who should induce the people of Maryland to reverse their recent decision, and submit the government of that State to sixteen thousand slaveholders, fully eight thousand of whom have proclaimed themselves in favor of emancipation? Who would ask the people of West Virginia to destroy the constitution they elaborated with so much labor, devote themselves to regaining the slaves they have enfranchised, and permit the oligarchs of Old Virginia to rule them as for years they have ruled them—in the fashion in which Russia ruled Poland, or England ruled Ireland in the earlier days? [Applause.] Who would ask the people of Missouri, who have just elected to the Senate the Lloyd Garrison of the Southwest, B. Gratz Brown, [applause,] to reinstall slavery in its old power to that State? Who would induce the Free-State men of Louisiana, now numbering over sixty-five affiliated associations, bound not only by written pledges but by open oath to oppose slavery in every form and in every part of the State—who would induce them to strive to subject themselves and the future people of Louisiana to the Constitution of 1852, which puts that State, as the government of Maryland was, in the hands of sixteen thousand slaveholders? Let there be a Union of sister States, owing allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that alone, as supreme and rightly sovereign. [Applause.] Then should we have maintained the Constitution; then should we have maintained the Union—a Union bound together by the Constitution which bound together the original thirteen States. [Applause.] The slaveholders of Maryland—he could speak from personal experience—gave as cordial a reception to-day to anti-slavery sentiment, as the old Anti-Slavery Society has done at any time within the last thirty years. [Applause.] They were eager to hear the subject discussed. They had made up their minds that they would dam up the magnificent water-power they have permitted to run to waste, and let their negroes run instead. [Applause.] The President of the United States, speaking to him in regard to the revocation of the emancipation proclamation, had said: "Suppose I had given a deed of my place in Springfield, having received equivalent therefor, could I recall that deed and take it into my own possession? Just as impossible would it be for me to revoke this deed of emancipation." [Applause.] And he had heard him say substantially the same thing in several instances. Hence it seemed to the speaker that the emancipation of slavery was not the great duty of the hour. When we should have put down this rebellion, would slavery exist? When the rebellion should have been crushed, when the President's proclamation should have taken effect, would a deluge come? This was just the time to consider new duties; and now, when this great question had assumed its present aspect—now was a season in which to see whether there are not other duties, not higher, but further reaching, to be begun to-day and pursued while life lasts, in which we shall engage. Four millions of consumers were thrown suddenly into our land—for the laborers of the South had in no sense been consumers of our products; a little coarse clothing, less than the prisoner or the pauper gets in the jail or the almshouse, had been hitherto the amount of their consumption. But now 4,000,000 people were suddenly thrown upon our hands. They needed to learn our language, our customs; they were ready to labor and would be eager to spend among us the results of that labor. They would enrich us by pouring into our laps the results of their toil. But they needed culture. When Hannah Thurston addressed the people of Ptolemy in behalf her sex, she claimed for woman the equal right to education, employment, and reward, and the demand was deemed not unreasonable or unwomanly, and he conceived this to be an appropriate demand to make for the four millions of freedmen who were to stand among us, willing to toil, anxious to toil, anxious to become citizens, and capable of adding vastly to the wealth and prosperity of the country. Shall they have education, employment, reward? The sooner the political economist, the social economist, the philanthropist, engaged earnestly in the question of securing to this people these three demands, the better would it be for the prosperity and peace of the country. [Applause.] Our philanthropy was to be widened, broadened, deepened. We would find the freedman an especial object of liberality. They had manifested their deservedness of consideration, had shown the peaceableness of their disposition from the beginning of this war until this time; for, with all the incentives to violence which the state of war where they dwelt afforded, they had not manifested anything like that spirit of baseness and brutishness manifested by those engaged in the riots in the city of New York—a spirit of barbarism which could snatch the child from its mother's arms, and take the roof from the charitable abode of hundreds of orphans. Men not guilty of a skin not colored like our own had the elements of barbarism in them so largely that the question was for the time whether they could be more easily suppressed than the rebels who had been for two years or more in arms against the Government. This was a spirit which the colored people of the South had not exhibited.

Henry Ward Beecher at the New York Academy of Music.

Henry Ward Beecher was received by the citizens of New York on Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music, the admission fee being for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission. The Mayor of the city took the chair, and, after a few pertinent remarks, introduced William Curtis Noyes, Esq., who, in a few eloquent words, welcomed the guest of the evening as the champion of freedom and the champion of the United States. This was followed by loud applause, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. We have not the space to-day to give Mr. Beecher's speech in full, but we annex the conclusion, which bears directly on the great question of the day.

Some there be who hate the light. Notwithstanding it burns, throughout all the weary night it shall burn, and burn till the daylight quench it, and the sun take its place that shall not go down. And we are not going to take any backward steps—we are not going back to the Union as it was. When I plant my orchard, I plant the canker-worm with the tree, and by-and-by the tree lies dead, the cause of all the mischief burrowing in the very root and trunk of the tree, and now shall men tell me, let me have that tree restored just as it was? Yes, all but the worm. [Laughter and applause.] The Union as it was; yes, as it was in the egg, as it was in the minds of those men that fashioned it, as it was in the intent of the Constitution, as it was to have been but for burglarious slavery. But we have been drifted so far from the Union as it was! When the ship-master, tormented by storms through days and nights, has been drifted far out of his course and at last the clouds break and the sea comes storming through, shall a man say, go back and start just where you first deviated from your course, or shall he take fresh observations and strike out a new course for his destined port? We set out for the haven of universal liberty and by storms have been driven hither and thither, and at last the sky is cleared, and now shall we go back to where we started from or shall we take observations from the glorious sun of liberty and strike out the shortest path to our goal? I know what the answer will be. Burdens we have yet to bear, sorrows yet shall wring our hearts, sons are yet to be lowered into the grave, and the grave is yet to be the throne of honor for so many inspired and priceless martyrs of liberty. But, having given so many of our treasures, we will have liberty and nothing less, and we will have that from side to side of this continent, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Liberty! Liberty! That will smooth every grave, that will comfort every heart, that will reward every death struggle, and, in the smiles of men, we shall see God's smile; and there shall be great peace because of Liberty. God bless the Union, and make it free. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

The Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission, spoke a few words in conclusion. He said that though some of the seats were vacant, yet all in the two tower tiers were occupied by a three dollars invisible if not visible. He concluded by presenting a series of congratulatory resolutions, which were received with very great applause. The receipts of the meeting, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, were about $4,000; larger, it is said, than ever have resulted from an oration or an address.

A PRIZE FIGHT came off on Monday, at Valley Green, near Philadelphia, between Martin, of New York, and Bennett, of Philadelphia. After forty-three rounds had been fought, a drawn battle was proclaimed. No arrests were made.

A PIPE SMOKING employé in the store of the Pennsylvania Oil Company, at Milwaukie, recently exploded a cask of benzine, and the explosion and the fire that ensued caused a loss of $40,000.

THE Queen of Spain has been kissing the Empress of France, and the Paris editors feel as well over it as though they had been kissed themselves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40 CENT DINNER.

November 23, 1863.

Roast Beef or Roast Pork, Lamb, Mutton, Corned Beef, Boiled Ham, Two Vegetables, with dessert, for 40 cents, at MARKHAM'S European Hotel, 212 Pennsylvania avenue.

no23-6t

"HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACKS?"

"Old men for counsel, young men for war."

You can't see it? Then call at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twentieth street and examine our new stock of Splendid Clothing.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

SMITH & CO., Cor. Penn. ave. and Twentieth street.

oc10-1y

460. 460. 460.

AND still the wonder grew.

Cash does the business.

"A thing of joy is always beautiful;

That is the reason why our new style of

FALL AND WINTER COATS

please everybody. Call and examine our Splendid Stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c.

Suits made to order. Call and see samples.

J. H. SMITH, 460 Seventh street, opposite Post Office.

oc10-1y

CLEAR THE TRACK while the bell rings.

There's no use of talking.

The goods must be sold

Constantly receiving from our Manufactory.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS of every description.

Custom Goods made to order.

Call and examine samples at 351 Seventh street.

oc10-1y SMITH & BEALL.

THE OLD WAR HORSE IN THE FIELD.

J. BRUCE & CO.

Invite your attention to their large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

at prices that defy competition.

Boys' Clothing!
Which will fit them all,
High or low, large or small,
Old or young, short or tall,
White or black, "one and all."

J. BRUCE & CO., 404 Seventh street.

oc10-1y

452 SEVENTH STREET. 452

PAPERHANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.

FALL STYLES.

L. J. ROTHROCK,

452 Seventh street, opposite the Patent Office,

Has in store a large stock of the most fashionable descriptions of decorative and plainer styles of Paperhangings, Window Shades, Gilt Cornice, &c. Also a large and very select stock of Picture Frames, Card de Visite Frames, Picture Cord, Tassels, Nails, &c.

All work executed promptly in the best manner.

Come and see at 452 Seventh street, opposite the Patent Office.

no10-4tawtw

EVANS' TENT HEATER

AN ARMY TENT STOVE, MADE OF CAST IRON, IN THREE SECTIONS—WHEN PACKED, OCCUPIES THE SPACE, 6x10 INCHES.

WEIGHS ONLY TWENTY POUNDS,

Major General Burnside says: "Its adaptation to army life and comfort is complete." See letter below, with endorsement of Inspector General Marcy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 8, 1863.

JAMES W. EVANS, Esq., New York:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 29th, and also of the box containing the "Tent Stove," addressed to Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside. The General desires me to express his thanks for the stove, and to say that he considers it a perfect success; its adaptation to army life and comfort is complete, as it is sufficiently large to warm an ordinary sized tent, and is very easily transported. Will you please send four (4) of the same size to the following address: "Capt. C. G. Hulton, Burnside's Staff, Willard's Hotel, Washington," (to be called for.)

D. R. LARNED, Private Sec'y for MAJ. GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1863.

As the stove mentioned in this letter is highly recommended by Gen. Burnside, I think it would add to the comfort of the troops in our army if Sutlers were permitted to keep and sell them in the field.

R. B. MARCY, Inspector General.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail by E. H. & H. I. GREGORY, 321 Pennsylvania avenue.

no15-d&S2w

CARPETS, OILCLOTH, HEARTHRUGS, MATTING, AND HOUSEKEEPING EFFECTS IN GENERAL.

The subscribers, having just received and completed their Fall Stock, would respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and the public in general to call at the store No. 526, corner Seventh and D street, and examine our large and general assortment of

Three-ply, ingrain, and domestic carpets and rugs.
Oilcloths, from one to four yards wide.
Matting and matts, window shades.
Oilcloth table-covers and blankets.
Feather beds, hair, shuck, and Excelsior mattresses.

ALSO,

A large assortment of mahogany and walnut furniture.
Looking glasses, crockery, glass, wooden ware, and baskets, with nearly all other articles in the housefurnishing line.

We flatter ourselves that any person wishing to purchase articles in our line, and will honor us with a call, will be pleased with our stock and prices.

Very respectfully, GREEN & WILLIAMS.

oc21-wfmtf

MARBLE MANTELS.—Constantly on hand at my Warerooms, corner of First street and New Jersey avenue, the largest supply of the different styles and patterns of Marble Mantels that can be found at any other establishment in this city, and at lower prices. Purchasers will please give me a call and judge for themselves before making engagements. Also, all kinds of stone work for building purposes, such as Brown Stone, Marble, Granite, and North River stone work, manufactured to order at the shortest notice and lowest cash prices. Marble, North River, and Breeman Tile and Flagging constantly on hand and laid down to order. North river Blue Stone of all descriptions, as well as Lime, Cement, and Plaster, for sale low for cash.

oc12-1y NICHOLAS ACKER.

THE SUPREME COURT of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court of the United States for the said District, to all whom it may concern, greeting:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, on the 2d day of October, 1863, the schooner Alma, her tackle, &c. and cargo, were captured by the United States gunboat Seneca, and brought into this District for adjudication, and the same are libeled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States, for condemnation, as lawful prize, for reasons in the libel set forth; and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the second Monday of December next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and intervene for their interests.

November 20, 1863. R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

no21-td14

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

LADIES' BLACK, COLORED, AND SCARLET CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS;
Black, Frosted Beaver, Plush, and Water-proof Cloaking Cloths;
French Merinos, Reps, and Ottomans in all colors;
Plain, Plaid, and Striped Valencias;
White, Red, and Blue Flannels, in all qualities;
Sash and Shirting Flannels;
Cassimeres and Satinets;
White and Colored Blankets;
Long and Square Shawls;
Black Silks;
Mourning Goods, in great variety;
White and Brown Cotton Sheetings, &c.;
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts;
Hosiery, Gauntlets, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, &c., &c.

M. TAYLOR & CO., No. 42 Centre Market space.

no8-S&d1mo

SUTLERS and BAKERS, ATTENTION!

The Hope Dispatch Company will sell on SATURDAY, November 28, the following articles to pay expenses, unless called for before the day of sale:

3 ovens, 6 boilers, 3 stoves, 3 smoke stacks, 6 oven legs, marked W. O. Burch, Agent, Washington. These ovens are suitable for either a baker or sutler, as each oven can bake for a regiment, and can be seen at McGuire's auction store.

8 cases Liniment, shipped January 24, 1862, by the Fall River Line, consigned to G. L. Bean.

1 Box marked Colonel G. M. McLane. Shipped by the N. Y. and N. H. R. R.

492 Empty Butter Tubs, with covers. Shipped January 14, 1863, by the Commercial Line. Marked Patterson & Koopp.

W. A. H. BLANCK, Agent, Office, 545 Pennsylvania avenue.

no5-21t

LIME! LIME! LIME!

1,400 barrels Lime, just arrived at Gunnell's wharf, per schooner R. Dullwinkle, and for sale by A. C. McKNEW, Corner Seventh street and Canal.

MILITARY BUCKSKIN GLOVES and GAUNTLETS.—Officers by sending an order with number of kid glove they wear, can immediately be supplied, at $4 per pair for Buck Gauntlets, and $3 for Lamb-lined do. Regiments and companies can be supplied with Buck Gauntlets, at 90 cents per pair. A large assortment of Long Black Leggings, Undershirts, and Drawers, constantly on hand and made to order.

HEALEY & CO., S. E. corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

no5-3m

424. NO IMPOSITION! 424.

MADAME ROSS,

Doctress and Astrologist, formerly located at 333 G street north, has REMOVED to No. 424 Fifteenth street north, above New York avenue, one block from Treasury Department. She was born with a natural gift. She tells the past and future—never known to fail. Causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; cures all diseases. Business strictly confidential. She is the only person who can show a likeness of future husband or absent friends in reality. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

oc7-3m

FOR SALE.—Copies of the Judge Advocate General's Review of the Court-Martial of Major General Fitz John Porter, in pamphlet form, can be had at this office, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARMOR PLATES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. November 21, 1863.

THE DEPARTMENT will, until the —— day of December next, receive proposals for the delivery at each of the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, of the following described side armor, stringers, and deck plating for the vessel at each yard. The proposition may be separately for the side armor, stringers, and deck plating, and may be for one or more vessels, but it must embrace the whole of each description of iron for a vessel; that is, the deck plating, the stringers, or the side armor may be bid for separately:

DECK ARMOR.

Eleven hundred (1,100) wrought iron plates, more or less, ten (10) feet long, thirty-two (32) inches wide, and one and one-half (1½) inch thick.

A portion of these plates will be sheared to suit the curvature of the side line of the vessel; also, to fit around the turrets and hatches, for which plans will be furnished to the contractors. To be of the best iron, ends and edges square, straight, and planed true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered within ten (10) months from the day of contract.

WROUGHT IRON STRINGERS.

Three thousand and twenty (3,020) lineal feet of iron stringers, eight (8) inches square, except at the stern and stem, where they will taper one way for the length of about forty (40) feet on each end of the vessel to about three (3) inches. These stringers to be in length twenty-three (23) feet six (6) inches, the ends to be fitted together with a proper scarph one (1) foot long; one half of the scarph to be taken from the end of each. There will be four ranges of these stringers on each side of the vessel. To be made of the best iron, ends and edges square and straight, true to the sizes given. The whole to be delivered in eight (8) months from the date of the contract.

SIDE ARMOR.

One hundred and forty-six (146) plates of wrought iron, three (3) inches in thickness, of the following lengths and widths, viz:

1 plate	18 feet long		by 39 inches wide
23 "	16 "		39 "
1 "	10 feet	6 inches long	by 33 inches wide
21 "	16 "		33 "
3 "	16 "	2 "	28 "
1 "	16 "	2 "	39 "
51 "	7 "	7 "	45 "
1 "	7 "	6¾ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	6½ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	6¼ "	45 "
2 "	7 "	6 "	45 "
2 "	7 "	5¾ "	45 "
3 "	7 "	5½ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	5¼ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	5 "	45 "
1 "	7 "	4¾ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	4 "	45 "
1 "	7 "	3¾ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	3½ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	3¼ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	3 "	45 "
1 "	7 "	2¾ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	2¼ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	2 "	45 "
6 "	7 "	1¾ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	1½ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	1¼ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	1 "	45 "
1 "	7 "	0¾ "	45 "
1 "	7 "	0¼ "	45 "
10 "	7 "		45 "
2 "	10 "		28 "
1 "	10 "	2 "	32 "

The whole of the side armor to be made from the best iron, ends and edges to be square and straight and planed true to the sizes given. To be delivered in nine (9) months from date of the contract.

The whole of the iron to be of a quality that will bear a tensile strain of twenty-two (22) United States tons to the square inch.

No bids will be received except from parties having establishments capable of doing this work, and their establishments will be examined before a contract will be awarded.

Particulars will be given on application to the commandant of the Brooklyn, New York, Navy-yard.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interests require.

The proposition must state the price per pound for which each class of the iron will be delivered in the respective navy yards, and must be accompanied by a guarantee that the parties will execute a contract if awarded to them.

no24-lawtdec3t

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

EVERY FAMILY can make its own SOAP from WASTE KITCHEN GREASE at a cost of only FOUR CENTS per pound with Saponifier, which is three times the strength of Potash.

Full directions accompany each one-pound iron can.

NOTICE.

The genuine Saponifier is only put up in 1-lb iron cans, by the

PENNSYLVANIA SALT-MANUFACTURING CO.,

Patentees and sole Manufacturers.

Beware of Counterfeits! Be sure you buy the iron can!

FOR SALE BY

no23-3m Druggists and Grocers generally.

W. H. HARROVER,

MANUFACTURER OF STOVES, RANGES, And Dealer in all kinds of TIN-WARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Camp Equipments, &c.,

532 Seventh street, 532

Five doors north Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

no19-tf

GRAVEL ROOFS.

THE WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Successors to J. F. WALKER & SON

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AND

PHILADELPHIA PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LAMP BLACK, ROOFING MATERIALS,

AND

WILSON'S IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER-PROOF FELT, CEMENT, AND GRAVEL

ROOFS.

OFFICE—No. 161 Twenty-second street west.

WORKS—Foot of Twenty-second street west, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Washington; and Thirtieth and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia.

T. P. WILSON, Jr., Secretary.
G. W. WILSON, Superintendent.

jy22-d&S6m

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL AT WHOLESALE,

At my wharf, foot of Eleventh street, Island.

OAK WOOD AT WHOLESALE,

At my yard, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot.

COAL AND WOOD AT RETAIL.

Anthracite and Cumberland Coal.

Hickory, Oak, and Pine Wood.

au16-S&dtf D. W. PALMER.

COAL, COAL.

2,000 TONS COAL, FOR SALE CHEAP.

Look to your interest.

Red Ash Coal, Egg and Stove size.

White Ash Coal, Furnace, Egg, and Stove Size.

1,500 CORDS OAK, PINE, and HICKORY WOOD.

Cord length, or sawed and split any length required.

Consumers of Fuel will find it greatly to their advantage to call before buying elsewhere, as the above will be sold very low. Remember the place.

W. H. MARLOW, South side Canal, corner Seventh street.

oc13-tf

HICKORY, OAK, AND PINE WOOD for sale, cord length, cheap, by N. C. McKNEW, corner Seventh street and Canal.

se11-tf

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Of all kinds, on hand and for sale by N. C. McKNEW, Union Fire Wood Mill, corner Seventh street and Canal.

se11-tf

WOOD! WOOD!!

Sawed in four pieces and Split for One Dollar per Cord.

N. C. McKNEW, Union Fire Wood Mill, corner Seventh street and Canal.

se11-tf

RILEY A. SHINN,

(Successor to Arny & Shinn,)

Manufacturer of PREMIUM MINERAL WATERS; Bottler of the choicest Domestic ALE AND PORTER; Wholesale dealer in CLARIFIED CIDER; Agent for Massey, Collins & Co.'s PHILADELPHIA DRAUGHT ALE, And J. & P. Baltz's CELEBRATED LAGER BEER.

And also Turner Brothers' Ginger Wine, Blackberry Ginger, and Sherry Brandies; Stomach, Stoughton's and Forest Wine Bitters, &c., &c.

Orders given to my drivers or sent by mail promptly attended to. Goods delivered in all parts of Washington and Georgetown free of charge.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

RILEY A. SHINN, "Union Bottling Depot," Greene street, Georgetown, D. C.

fe7-eo1y

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. R. TOWNSEND continues (after four o'clock p. m.) to give lessons in the art of SINGING, and playing the PIANO-FORTE and ORGAN. Apply at No. 420 N street, near Fourteenth street, or address through the Post Office.

se5-3m

SECURE A MUSICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. JOHN P. SPANIER desires to inform the Public of Washington that he is prepared to give lessons on the Violin, Guitar, Flute, and upon Brass Instruments, either to classes or individuals, either at his residence, No. 5?? F street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, or at the residence of his pupils. Abundant testimonials exhibited to prove his capacity as a teacher of the "art divine."

ja 8-tf

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS H. FORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office, 448 Ninth street.
Residence, 341 F street.

no2-1m*

JOHN C. CLIFFE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF F AND FIFTEENTH STREETS,

Opposite the East entrance of the Treasury Building,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

ap9-1y

Attends especially to Claims upon the United States.

WILLIAM HALSTED,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

No. 480 FOURTEENTH STREET,

OPPOSITE WILLARD'S,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practices in the Court of Claims, Admiralty, and Superior Courts.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

P. J. ZINGSEM,

MANUFACTURER OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,

434 STREET, ONE DOOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

SPOONS, FORKS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, URNS, KETTLES, FRUIT STANDS, &c.;

Single and Double-Plated, on superior German Silver or Britannia Metal.

All Goods replated nearly equal to new.

fe2-1y

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE

802 CHESTNUT STREET,

First door above Eighth street.

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE.

L. LADOMUS. H. BULON.

ARMY CORPS BADGES of every description made in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice—gold, silver, or plated.

au31-3m

RESTAURANTS.

322 BUHLER RESTAURANT, 322

(A la Maison Dorée,)

322 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The proprietor of this favorite Restaurant has spared no pains to make this the best Restaurant in Washington; and he points with pleasure to the large patronage he has always been honored with, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

GAME, OYSTERS, and other refreshments constantly on hand, and at the most reasonable rates.

BREAKFAST, DINNER, and SUPPER prepared at the shortest notice and in the most satisfactory manner.

Breakfast from eight to twelve o'clock; Dinner and Supper at all hours.

JOHN WELCKER, Proprietor.

jy13-d&Stf

MILITARY GOODS.

TO SUTLERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MILITARY AND OTHER GOODS.

We have on hand and offer for sale—

100 dozen BLUE FLANNEL SUITS.
25 dozen LINEN COATS and PANTS.
100 dozen MERINO UNDERSHIRTS.
150 dozen Cotton and Merino SOCKS.
50 dozen NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
75 dozen HAVERSACKS.
70 dozen BROWN LINEN SHIRTS.
80 dozen JEANS and NET DRAWERS.

MEDICINAL.

HORACE HATCH, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

PAPER.

ROOFING PAPER,

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—Ground for Lease.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

ORDNANCE OFFICE, War Department,

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

TRUNK, VALISE AND BAG MANUFACTORY.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA FERRY.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

321 HEADQUARTERS 321

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

1863. 1863. THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

DIRECT RAILROAD ROUTE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.

TO PASSENGERS TRAVELLING TO

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH,

MUNN & CO.

BILL-HEADS for Storekeepers